

# THE U. F. A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA  
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 2, 1927

No. 6

## Coote Condemns Bennett's Plan to Replace Income Tax by Turnover Tax

**Abolition of Income Tax Would Relieve Almost Entirely Class of Citizens Who Are Heavy Holders of War Bonds Which Hang Like Millstone Round Neck of Canadian Producers—Would Mean Heavier Burden for Masses of the People of Canada**

I cannot agree with the Minister that the income tax should be reduced at all. I think the reduction which was made in our income tax last year was quite sufficient, and I would urge that the income tax be maintained at least at its present level. The proposal of a reduction of 10 per cent. appears to me to be the first move in the elimination of this tax. I remarked a moment ago that it would take, at the present rate, one hundred years to pay off our war debt, but at the present rate of reduction in the income tax, it will take only ten years for that tax to disappear. Personally I would like to see the income tax maintained until all the war debt is paid.

### RELIEVE WEALTHY ALMOST ENTIRELY

I doubt very much whether we are justified in giving effect to all the proposals for tax reduction which the Minister has made, and it seems to me there is no doubt in the world that the Minister is making a mistake in proposing a reduction in the income tax, at any rate. The bonds which were issued for our war debt, which are such a millstone round this country's neck financially at the present time, are chiefly held by the class of people who pay a large share of this income tax. If this income tax is done away with you are going to relieve this wealth from taxation almost entirely.

The hon. member for West Calgary seems to be in favor of replacing the income tax with a turnover tax, which I assume would be a direct tax on every business transaction. Surely a turnover tax must retard business more than the present income tax. We are told that the income tax retards the inflow of foreign capital. I cannot find anything in our history to confirm this view. Mr. Fiske of New York, a prominent authority on financial matters, estimates that the investment of American capital in Canada increased from \$750,000,000 before the war to about \$1,000,000,000 at the present time, and our income tax has been in force practically all that time.

In 1924 the Department of Commerce of the United States

### COOTE'S AMENDMENT TO BUDGET

G. G. Coote, U. F. A. member for Macleod, moved an amendment to the budget on February 21st, expressing regret:

1. That it "contains no effective provision for the reduction in the high cost of living, insofar as such is due to the protective tariff";

2. That it "shows a further departure from the principle of direct and visible taxation based on the ability to pay"; and,

3. That "no systematic effort is being made to reduce our national debt, the interest of which absorbs so large a proportion of the revenues of the Dominion."

We publish on this page a few brief extracts from Mr. Coote's speech, which is reported in *Manitoba* of February 21st, but we advise our readers to study the whole debate in the official *Manitoba* report. The debate is not yet concluded.

During the budget debate, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative member for West Calgary, commented the proposed reduction of the income tax by ten per cent, by the Liberal Government, and expressed the hope that this tax "will be entirely abolished." Among taxes proposed by Mr. Bennett is a turnover tax on everything consumers buy. These suggested changes would relieve the heavy income tax payers of Canada, while increasing the share of taxation borne by the man of moderate or small means—the average citizen of Canada.

Mr. Bennett, whose speech has been given wide publicity and been highly praised by his press supporters, was answered on this point by Mr. Coote and J. B. Woodsworth, Labor leader.

issued an estimate of British and American capital invested in Canada which showed a total of \$1,890,000,000 British, \$2,425,000,000 United States and \$349,000,000 for other countries; or a total of \$4,663,000,000 as of December 31st, 1923. Our own Bureau of Statistics issued a statement last year showing a known new investment of American capital in Canadian securities amounting to \$453,000,000 in the past four years.

### REAL NEED IS INCREASED MARKETS

In the face of these figures, I do not see how it can be contended that the income tax retards the investment of foreign capital in Canada. As a matter of fact what our industries need is not an increase of capital but an increased market for their products. In most manufacturing lines we are well supplied with factories, and in very few lines are our factories working to anything like full capacity. A reduction in income tax will not increase consumption, although it might release a very

small amount for investment.

One of the difficulties of Canadian industry today is over-capitalization, and the capital is badly water-logged. I have before me a copy of the speech delivered by Colonel Arthur Hatch at the annual general meeting and dinner of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June, 1924, and at this dinner Colonel Hatch, discussing the development of Canadian industry during the fifty-year period from 1870 to 1921, gave the following figures of the amount of capital invested, the employees' wages and the products:

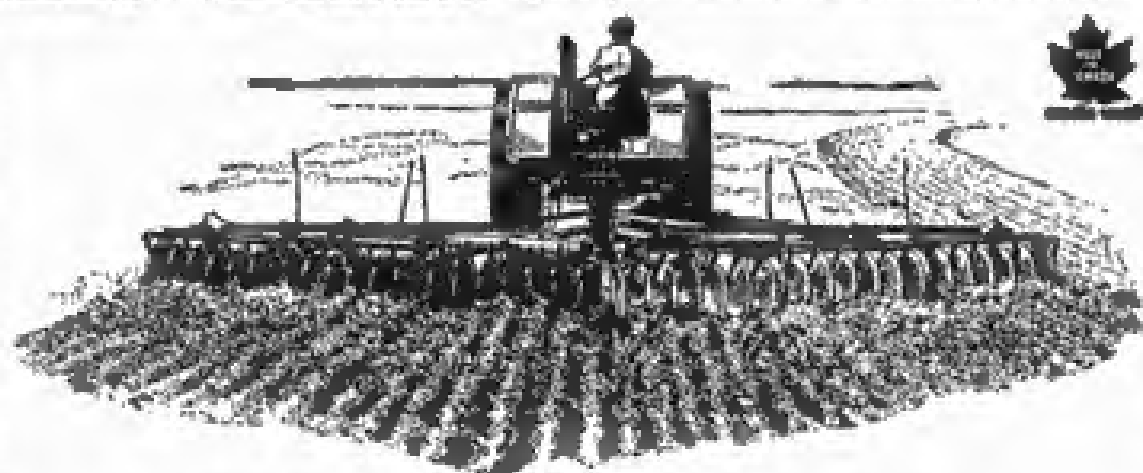
Capital invested increased from \$80,000,000 to \$2,200,000,000.

Employees engaged increased from 180,000 to 517,000.

Salaries and wages increased from \$40,000,000 to \$281,000,000.

The value of these products increased from \$221,000,000 to \$2,748,000,000.

(Continued on page 26)



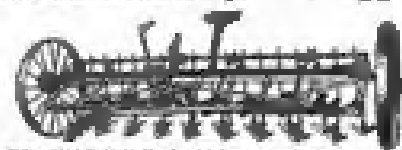
## These Big, Fast-working Tillage Tools More Than Make Up For Short Working Seasons

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Editor  
W. NORMAN SMITH

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No. 6

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## EDITORIAL

### SUBSCRIBE FOR HANSARD!

Following the announcement of the proposed reduction in the income tax by ten per cent., R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader for West Calgary, commended the Liberal Government's action, but himself went very much farther. He advocated the abolition of the tax, thus setting himself in opposition to the fairest and soundest of all the Dominion taxes. Extensive press publicity has been given to Mr. Bennett's speech, but this most reactionary proposal has been passed over somewhat lightly. The completely devastating replies by Mr. Bennett of G. G. Coote and J. S. Woodsworth on February 21st have received and will receive little publicity in the daily press.

The issue which has been raised, however, is of the most vital importance to every farmer and farm woman and to every citizen of small or moderate means. For these classes would be saddled with an increasing share of the task of paying the interest and principal on the national debt if Mr. Bennett's proposal were adopted, just as they are being so saddled in a lesser degree by the income tax reductions announced by the Liberal Government.

We would therefore urge all our readers to turn to the verbatim reports of the speeches in the budget debate, as published in Hansard, the official record. Hansard is published at the comparatively low price of 50c for the session. It is issued daily to all subscribers. Within the last week there has appeared in its pages information upon public questions of very great value. This information should be in the hands of every citizen who is concerned to prevent the further penalization of the producing classes for the benefit of the powerful interests which finance both old political parties.

Subscriptions should be addressed to the King's Printer, Ottawa, and remittances should be made by postal money order, express order, or by cheque. Single copies of Hansard may be obtained for 5 cents, but we strongly recommend that wherever possible our readers subscribe for the session.

In these columns we cannot devote more than a fraction of the space to Federal affairs that the importance of the

issues raised in the House of Commons would warrant. By reading Hansard our readers can prepare themselves to meet the propaganda in favor of unreasoned and inequitable taxation which is now being carried on throughout the Dominion.

In the budget debate G. G. Coote quoted the following principle of taxation laid down by Adam Smith, the father of political economy:

"The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the Government as nearly as possible IN PROPORTION TO THEIR RESPECTIVE ABILITIES; THAT IS, IN PROPORTION TO THE REVENUE WHICH THEY RESPECTIVELY ENJOY UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE STATE."

The income tax, which the Liberal Government proposes to reduce and which Mr. Bennett would abolish, is the only important Federal tax in which this principle is observed.

The amendment to the budget, moved by G. G. Coote in behalf of the U. F. A., was seconded by A. A. Heaps, Labor, Winnipeg, and is supported by the Progressive members of the House of Commons.

In addition to the speeches of Mr. Coote and Mr. Woodsworth, we have received, in copies of Hansard to hand as we go to press, reports of the speeches of other Farmer, Labor and Progressive members which we would commend to the notice of our readers. The whole of the budget debate as recorded in Hansard is well worthy of study.

Radio Station CHCY of Edmonton has received many complaints from listeners-in, in respect to an occurrence during the Annual Convention when this station commenced to broadcast before Miss Macphail's speech, then being broadcast over another station, had been completed. The Executive of the U. F. A. has been satisfied that no blame attached to anyone in connection with this unfortunate occurrence. The explanation given by CHCY, which the Executive found entirely satisfactory, will be given in our next issue.

### AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW (Edmonton Journal)

The Western Producer has had a series of very effective articles on the recent revelations regarding contributions to campaign funds. In order to show how unnecessary it is to raise these from among those who are looking for favors from the party, it cites the small expenditures that U. F. A. members have made on their campaigns and their reliance wholly on their own supporters for the money that they require. Mr. Spencer of Battle River, it points out, though his riding is one of the largest in all Canada, spent \$572.50 last year, and he knew where every cent of it came from. He is as a consequence "free to represent his constituents and no one else." In pursuing the course that it has, the U. F. A. has accomplished a great deal towards the bettering of political conditions and its example should have a far-reaching effect.

### MOTHER OF GENEROSITY (Ottawa Citizen)

When it is remembered that all the reforms China is now offered were asked for at the Washington Disarmament Conference, one begins to wonder at the belated conversion on the part of the powers and to ask if it is not a case of necessity being the mother of their generosity.

# Old Age Pensions and Spray Lakes Power Feature Debates in Second Week in the Alberta Legislative Assembly

Attorney-General in Clear-cut Speech Delivers Emphatic Reply to Boudreau Complaint of Persecution and States Dining Would Welcome Inquiry Before Committee of Assembly — No Request for Inquiry Comes From Liberal Benches—Boudreau Duty to Investigate When Grave Suspicions Aroused

## Staff Correspondence

### Boudreau States He Has Been Persecuted

"Not an Atom of Truth" Is Baker's Reply to Member's Charge—Importance of Decency in Elections

#### FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 18.—Serious charges were made in the Legislature today by Lucien Boudreau, Liberal member for St. Albert, and repudiated by Perren Baker, Minister of Education, who followed him. Referring to R. J. Dinning, Liquor Commissioner, as the greatest political heeler in existence, Mr. Boudreau charged the Government forces with having used "stool pigeons" to have the license of a hotelkeeper cancelled on no other ground than that this man was a friend of Boudreau's.

Mr. Boudreau stated that he had been persecuted by the employment of an official from the insurance branch, who was sent to St. Albert to investigate the late election so that he could be ousted if possible and a place found for Alex. Ross, former Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Baker, replying, said there was not an atom of truth in the charge. There had been no persecution. Mr. Boudreau had used very "intemperate words." With regard to the investigation in St. Albert, the Minister contended that where there was grave suspicion it was the bounden duty of any Government to investigate. Recent disclosures made public had shown that in the past there had been altogether too much of that kind of thing going on, and the people of certain parts of the Province would have to learn that elections would have to be carried on strictly in accordance with decency and law.

"The rest of the people of this Province, and especially those who are sensibly minded," he went on, "certainly will not agree that Mr. Dinning is the greatest political heeler in existence."

#### R. H. PARKYN ON PROBLEMS OF LABOR

R. H. Parkyn, Labor, Calgary, resumed the debate, dealing in an academic way with labor problems. He discussed the factors governing unemployment; the increasing efficiency of machinery of production; decrease of consumptive power; and the 48-hour week. Mr. Parkyn quoted figures from income tax returns to show that the employers of labor paid more income tax in Alberta than in Saskatchewan, and urged on employers that great industrialists had proved that by shortening hours of labor and paying

more in wages, more prosperity all around resulted.

Mr. Parkyn impressed upon the Government the need to put their high ideals into practice, and not to fear to leave the beaten track.

#### BOUDREAU WANTS CHANGE IN LIQUOR CONTROL

Lucien Boudreau, after a humorous recital of his election experiences, asked the Government why there was no reduction in taxation. He praised the late Liberal Government, and referred to the audit of the public accounts in 1921, which, he stated, was instigated in order to have the members of the late Government put in jail. United States accountants, he said, had been employed, an assertion which Premier Brownlee rose and denied. He wanted the Liquor Board taken out of the control of one man, and placed in the control of a board of three or five.

Charging that this was a "one man Government" in which no other Minister was allowed to make any announcements, the member said if the Province had really secured its railways it was due to the Minister of Railways having dissented from the views of the late Premier. Mr. Greenfield, he asserted, had been appointed to the post of immigration agent to atone for having put him out of office.

#### PERREN BAKER ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY

Perren Baker, Minister of Education, said the very serious charges made by the member from St. Albert would be dealt with by the Attorney-General. He repudiated the idea that Mr. Boudreau had been persecuted or that he "was to be slaughtered" to find a seat for Alex. Ross.

Mr. Boudreau had stated that he had been in politics for 39 years, and the Minister said he had found it interesting to hear the member for St. Albert talk on liquor. "Possibly he has been converted," he said. "At any rate, he is a great convert."

Coming to the business of education, the Minister stated that he was glad the Liberal party had offered to supply the vigorous and courageous leadership in educational matters so badly needed, but unfortunately the people of the Province had interfered, and the matter would have to remain as it was.

Mr. Shaw had broadcast the story that all was not well in the educational department from Peace River to Milk River. The text books, the curriculum and the leadership were poor. But with kindly consideration for himself as Minister, the blame had been placed on the officials. He thanked him for that, but

reminded the leader that the officials were the same as employed by the late Government in the days of courageous leadership.

With regard to the text books, they had originated in the East, and Mr. Shaw, said the Minister, had taken them from the Tory Saturday Night. Mr. Shaw rose and stated that he never met the Saturday Night.

#### THE MATTER OF TEXT BOOKS

Mr. Baker stated that the text books were selected by a committee of teachers, and Mr. Shaw had himself stated that the teachers were all right. In placing before this committee 120 books 98 of which were printed in Canada, 19 in Great Britain, and 12 in the United States, for the selection of a Latin text book, and all other things being equal and merit the only criterion, was the Minister to say to the committee: "There are so many good text books made in Canada, so many from Great Britain and we know there are 25 from the United States, but don't look at them."

Mr. Baker felt that the children of this Province must have the best obtainable, even if it were necessary to go to Great Britain, United States or Honolulu.

The reason why the Denson and Bell book on agriculture was used was slight because there was no equivalent printed in Canada, but there were several manuscripts in course of preparation. Mr. Baker pointed out that although these books were used they were merely books of reference, and the curriculum did not necessarily require study of the poorest excerpted to.

Dealing reluctantly with Mr. McGillivray's reference to the trip which the Conservative leader had made into the south country, after which he made the statement that he could understand why Mr. Baker preferred to remain in Cabinet position, the Minister pictured the vicissitudes of the people who, with himself, had pioneered in that district. He thought that these words should never have been uttered. If he interpreted Mr. McGillivray's meaning wrongly he owed the leader an apology, *ad vice-vera*, if rightly the leader owed him one.

"If these words were merely spoken thoughtlessly," he said feelingly, "the leader would have to learn that gentlemen should never speak feelingly of the pecuniary circumstances of other gentlemen."

With regard to the "gerrymander" in Cypress, Mr. Baker stated that there had been no division of Gaud into three pieces. The present riding arose on account of the demand to have the old

of Medicine has taken from the rural parts so as to look after its own interests as a city.

Referring to Mr. McGillivray's suggestion to create large constituencies with one seat, employing proportional representation, Mr. Baker showed that in Cyprus the U. F. A. had received 1250 votes, the Liberals 741 and the Conservatives 175. If the Conservatives could only obtain 175 votes in 115 townships, that benefit would it be to them to make the riding larger. It seemed to the Minister that from the Conservative point of view they were now altogether too large.

## Baker Reviews Work of the Department of Education

Labor Member Objects to Cadet Training—Lynchburn Gives Answer to Boudreau's Charges

### MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 21.—Interrogation of a somewhat lively nature featured the session this afternoon. First, the Minister of Education was subjected to a barrage of questions with regard to cadet training from the Labor benches. Then, later on, the Attorney General was interrupted during his recital of the events referred to by the member for St. Albert a few days ago, by occupants of the Liberal benches. On several occasions it was necessary for the Speaker to intervene.

Speakers for the afternoon were the Minister of Education, C. Y. Weaver, Edmonton (Cons.), the Attorney General and G. W. Smith, Red Deer (U. F. A.).

Speakers at the evening session were D. H. Gallwey, Nanton and D. C. Breton, Leduc.

### REVIEWS WORK OF DEPARTMENT

Mr. Baker in a comprehensive report reviewed the work of the Educational Department. Dealing first with institutions, he showed that the enrollment for 1926 was 1592, as compared with 223 in 1925.

Out of this total 985 students were born in the British Empire, as follows: Canada, 846, with representatives from every Province, the Yukon sending 1, Ontario 257, Alberta 201; other parts of the British Empire 179; while 221 students were born in foreign countries.

The University was a centre of scientific knowledge. Work included research and the increase of knowledge regarding plant diseases; rust; root rot, considered by some experts to be equally menacing; pests; also experiments in order to find improved varieties of grain; experiments in feeding stock; experiments with tar sands and coal; and Dr. Collip's work in respect to glands and biochemistry. Dr. Collip shared in the discovery of insulin. His parathyroid gland work had attracted world-wide attention.

The University had laboratories for making available for the use of the community the knowledge which sciences had obtained, and the skill of trained scientists, there being a Provincial laboratory and also an industrial laboratory.

Through the publication of bulletins

the Department of Education carried on a good work throughout the Province.

### WORK OF NORMAL SCHOOLS

Reviewing the work of the Normal Schools, Mr. Baker referred to the paucity of a few years ago of efficient teachers, and the need then for the permit system. An endeavor had been made to raise the standard. "We do not have ideal teachers yet," the Minister went on. "If we did there would be no necessity for examination, but merely tests."

Then Mr. Baker took up C. L. Gibbs' suggestions with regard to secondary training for teachers at the University. Opinions of authorities differed, but at the same time the Minister said that the University did not ignore that phase, as several students were enrolled for the degree of B. A. of Education.

Children beyond the reach of schools were provided for by correspondence from the Technical School at Calgary, which had provided for 225 students this year. The work of the Institute of Technology had elicited numerous press references speaking highly of the good accomplished by this institute, which cared for 366 students in all branches.

### SAVING OF \$30,000 FOR TEXT BOOKS

After showing that a saving of \$30,000 had been made through the furnishing of text books at wholesale, Mr. Baker intimated that the question of fire insurance of school buildings raised by Mr. White would be given favorable consideration by the Department.

### CADET TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS

After admitting that the statements of C. L. Gibbs with regard to the Strathcona Trust for cadet training were accurate, Mr. Baker quoted figures to show that 11 points in Alberta had organized cadet corps, and dealing with the cost of this service, the amount of the Trust grants, was reading an extract from the Red Deer News to show that there were two opinions on the question prevalent in the Province, when Alderman Gibbs interjected the query if the Minister endorsed the opinion expressed by the editorial read. The Minister replied that he was not expressing agreement or disagreement, but merely showing that two opinions prevailed. Capt. Shaw asked if it were not a fact that the cadet training in any school could not take place without the consent of the Minister, to which Mr. Baker gave an affirmative answer.

### BELIEVES MENACE NOT SUFFICIENTLY SEVERE

The Minister went on to say that in the opinion of this Government, in view of the local option privileges which left a district free to decide for itself in the matter, the menace of militarism was not sufficiently pronounced for the Department to interfere. In Quebec there were 62,775 cadets or 3.64 per cent. of enrollment, while Alberta had 4,972 or 2.57 per cent.

The Minister reviewed the process whereby the curriculum is selected, and also quoted figures showing that the children of the Province are receiving more schooling now than five years ago, that the teachers are better trained and that the general level of attainment has been greatly raised.

C. Y. Weaver, Edmonton, assured the house that the Conservative party

in Edmonton had no central campaign fund, nor had they received money from any outside source, each candidate having provided his own expenses. He thought the critics on the whole, were good, but warned the Minister of Health against "these new notions" such as the sterilization of the mentally unfit. He wanted to know in whose hands the ultimate decision would rest, and insisted that nothing be done without proper analysis and investigation.

All other Provinces used the Canadian Latin text books except Alberta, which was significant if not conclusive, that such a text book could be obtained. The use of an American text book was neither good nor proper from the point of view of this country.

The curriculum was too rigid and contained very little provision for the case of children with different minds and different talents. They lacked sufficient inspection, and it was claimed that poor facilities compelled many parents to send their children to private schools. Mr. Weaver also dealt with inspection of mines; railway extensions on the L. & N. W.; redistribution; highways, and natural resources.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL MAKES DEBUT

J. F. Lynchburn, Attorney General, made his debut, and left the impression that he is well able to take care of himself in debate. He declared that he had no dislike for the member for St. Albert, but he stated that gentleman unnecessarily and frequent interruption from the Liberal benches.

With regard to Mr. Boudreau's assertion that there was an agreement between the Premier and Mr. Greenfield with regard to the London appointment, Mr. Lynchburn denied this, stating that the Province would have to judge between the word of the Premier and that of the member for St. Albert.

### BOUDREAU'S CHARGES UNFOUNDED

In reply to Mr. Shaw, the Attorney General affirmed: "There was no arrangement of any kind made with Mr. Greenfield prior to the election." Continuing to the "unfounded statements" of Mr. Boudreau, the Attorney General said that the statement that a license had been granted on the recommendation of the U. F. A. candidate was absolutely untrue. The candidate had called at the Commissioner's office and spoke as to the applicant's character and qualifications, but had never urged the granting of the license, and the Commissioner did not know that Normandeau had called until three weeks later. With regard to the letter mentioned by the complainant, it was posted on June 15th, addressed to the Commissioner at Ottawa, and had followed him around for some considerable time.

At this point Joseph T. Shaw interrupted to ask a question, whereupon the Attorney General asked: "Are you standing behind the accusations of the member for St. Albert? If you are I refuse to allow you any questions," to which Mr. Shaw replied that he was seeking facts.

### DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE

Answering the claim that the Government had gone out of its way to persecute Mr. Boudreau, the Attorney General

said that in this day and generation there were still some members on the Liberal benches who had not learned that it was just as much a crime to stand idly by as to steal anything else. It was the duty of the Government on information being laid to begin instant action. This they had done, and the result was that the Government had told the informants that the evidence did not warrant a criminal trial, and intimating that a civil action could be entered later.

#### LICENSEE PLEDGED GUILTY

That the Commissioner had refused to cancel the suspension of a license on the ground that the licensee was a friend of Bowdren's and that a stool pigeon had induced a witness to enter the place in order to have the licensee convicted was untrue, and Mr. Lymburn explained that the youth admitted having been a frequenter of the hotel, and the bartender having been first warned, without result, charges were laid and the licensee had pleaded guilty as well.

The Commissioner had never at any time discussed Mr. Bowdren's political affiliations with anyone whatsoever. If Mr. Bowdren had any evidence as to that he requested that it be produced, here Mr. Bowdren remarked that he was not paid to do that, and the Attorney General retorted that it was the duty of any member of the House to see that the laws of the Province were respected.

With regard to the man Deronchies who, Mr. Bowdren claimed, had been taken from his home at midnight and subjected to some kind of third degree, Mr. Lymburn quoted from the man's sworn testimony to show that such was not the case. The details of a "birth-day" party were enumerated, and the man had pleaded guilty to a charge of securing beer on the permit of another.

#### WOULD WELCOME COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

Mr. Dinning would not only be willing but exceedingly glad to appear before any committee of the Assembly and give the fullest particulars with regard to any matter involved.

"I am disappointed that one belonging to a race famous for its courtesy and civility, should shelter himself behind the privileges of this House in order to make statements which are not only slanderous but untrue," concluded Mr. Lymburn.

Mr. Givens asked why it was necessary to take a man from the insurance branch to investigate, when there were the Provincial police, the criminal code, and the controverted elections act?

Mr. Lymburn replied that Mr. Brace was head of the insurance department, being paid for his services partly by companies and partly by the Government. Owing to this man's special qualifications as an investigator, he was sometimes transferred to the Attorney General's department, being paid by that Department for the time employed.

Mr. Lymburn wound up with an analysis of the developments of "group government."

Milton McKee, Lac Ste. Anne, was appointed Deputy Speaker, on motion of the Premier.

#### THE QUESTION OF SIMON PURE FARMERS

G. W. Smith, Red Deer, remarked that those who had brought up the question

of the Simon pure farmer seemed to forget the fact that they themselves were members of the legal profession, and on account of the environment in which they were placed they were not sufficiently in touch with the problems which confronted other members of society, chiefly the rural communities. He thought that the lack of harmonious conditions on the farms during the last few years was caused by the fact that members of the learned professions had provided the administration.

#### SAVING IF FARMERS GET GOOD SEED

D. H. Gellbraith, Nanton, pointed out the great amounts of money which would be saved to the Province yearly if farmers would secure good seed and conquer the weed problem. Alberta possessed the world's best seed, and now was the time to protect the great northland from the weed invasion which had entailed great losses to the south country in past years.

D. C. Broten, Ladang, dealt in a splendid maiden speech, with the main problems of his constituency, mainly highways, railway extensions and immigration. Mr. Broten made a good impression.

Twelve Government bills were given second reading.

### Assembly Discusses Old Age Pensions on Motion of J. T. Shaw

Government Contends Financial Responsibility Should Be Federal and Therefore Is Disatisfied With Bill  
Refers Parliament

#### TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 27—Old age pensions were the subject of a spirited debate in the Assembly on Tuesday, on a resolution introduced by Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley (Liberal) and participated in by W. W. Prevey, Edmonton (Liberal); A. A. McGillivray, Calgary (Conservative); O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, and the Premier, who adjourned the debate in the endeavor to find a basis on which agreement could be reached.

Mr. Shaw's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this House the Government should introduce at this session, an old age pension bill in harmony with and complementary to the Federal legislation now before the Parliament of Canada, in order that pensions may be made available with the least possible delay to the deserving, qualified and aged people of this Province.

An amendment was introduced to the resolution by A. A. McGillivray to delay action until such time as an old age pension bill shall be definitely enacted by the Dominion House. Mr. McGillivray, in introducing the amendment, accused Mr. Shaw of merely making a political victory, so that members of the Liberal party could go up and down the length and breadth of the country and pose as the champions of the poor and aged.

#### SHAW TRACES HISTORY OF STRUGGLE

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal leader, etc., claiming the accusation that he was an opportunist, traced the history of the

struggle for old age pensions. No one throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion would be found who was definitely opposed to the principle of such a measure. Old age pensions should be provided not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of right and justice.

From 1912 until the present date the question had been a burning one in the Dominion House, and each year had witnessed the appointment of committees to investigate the feasibility of the idea. In the last two years progress had been made and a definite report had been presented on the subject by a committee in 1934. This committee made certain recommendations, among which was the suggestion that Provincial Governments should be taken into conference. The principle was adopted in the House of Commons and referred back to the committee to take the matter up with the Provinces.

Mr. Shaw read the reply at that time of Geo. Hoadley, Acting Premier, in which it was stated that the Province of Alberta was not prepared to assume responsibility unless the Dominion was willing to assume a larger share of the financing and administration, and also give a guarantee that that assistance once given would not be withdrawn. The commission also stated that the Province was not satisfied that a non-contributory scheme was the best one.

After reviewing fully legal opinions with regard to the question of Dominion and Provincial rights, Mr. Shaw stated that an exact duplicate of the 1934 measure, based on the committee's recommendations, was now before the Dominion House, and it would be passed there. Whether it would come to grief in the Senate or not he did not know. He did not think a conference on the question could serve any useful purpose, and he wanted no delay to take place, as the immediate action on the bill being passed the deserving aged of this Province would get relief from the earliest hour.

#### BELIEVES COST NOT VERY GREAT

The Province's share, he contended, was not so very great, as having calculations on the last census and the experience of other countries, Alberta would only have approximately 2500 aged of 70 years. Not all of these would receive the full quota of \$240 per year. The total cost would be \$500,000.

Mr. Shaw enumerated many ways in which the Dominion assisted other schemes and assured the members that the Dominion would share by the agreement.

Mr. Prevey, Edmonton, said there were very few opponents of the principle, but many people made excuses. They should declare either for or against the principle.

#### M'GILLIVRAY MOVES AMENDMENT

A. A. McGillivray, Calgary (Conservative leader) said that everybody was in favor of an old age pension scheme when presented on the proper occasion and at the proper time. The facts had to be faced squarely, however, as to whether the Province was prepared to take the responsibility of endorsing an act which was not yet enacted into legislation at Ottawa.

"Rightly or wrongly I am sincere in believing that the leader of the Liberal party in passing this resolution on the

order paper before the matter was passed by the Dominion House, is simply making a political gesture, and I am prepared to take the responsibility of standing in this House and protesting against such methods."

In examining the resolution itself, Mr. McGillivray drew attention to the words "in harmony with" and "complementary to" the Federal legislation, and stated that it was obviously absurd to ask the Assembly to assume responsibility for a measure not yet enacted, and which in fact might not be enacted.

In closing he moved an amendment to the effect that such a measure be discussed and considered when passed at Ottawa.



HON. O. L. McPHERSON

#### McPHERSON STATES GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIONS

O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, in what was practically his first speech in the Assembly, went fully into details as to why the legislation as at present drafted was not acceptable to the Province. The reasons advanced were mainly that in the opinion of the Cabinet the whole question of administration and the financial responsibility should be assumed by the Dominion.

The Minister quoted authorities in support of his contention, and stated that in the House of Commons Mr. Irvine had moved that the bill be reported back to the committee to investigate further the bringing in of a purely Federal measure. Other Provincial Premiers had taken the attitude that it was a Federal matter, and should one Province pass the complementary legislation and others refuse, there would be a drift of the particular class of people interested in the Province accepting it.

#### PREMIER OBJECTS TO GROWING DOMINION PRACTICE

J. E. Brownlee, Premier, in stating the position of the Government, said they did not oppose the principle, but they

did object to the practice creeping into the Dominion House of passing legislation involving the Provinces to definite commitments without consultation. On occasion Provinces had been drawn into the assumption of heavy expenditures on the understanding that the Dominion would participate, and such anticipated assistance had been withdrawn at a time when the people were encouraged to look for it. This had meant that either the Province had to take up the whole expenditure or discontinue the service.

The Premier had no reason to question the finding of the law officers of the Dominion, that the Dominion had no power to initiate a compulsory Federal scheme, but he based his argument on the contention that the Dominion would have to pass an act in which the Federal treasury would be responsible for 100 per cent. instead of the 50 per cent. proposed as at present.

The Dominion had no right to cause any Province to create obligations involving heavy expenditures without consultation. They should have carried out the recommendation of their own committee in that regard. The Provincial Government were asked to set up administrative machinery without having any say as to the terms and conditions of financial obligations or of how to protect the Province against the inflow of people from Provinces not accepting the measure.

"We believe that the financial onus is on the taxpayers of the Dominion," said the Premier, "and we as a Province do not propose to accept the imposition of financial obligations with no voice in the framing of such legislation or its administration."

The Government had been prepared to sit down with the Dominion House and discuss the situation, but no opportunity had been offered.

#### AMENDMENT NOT VERY ACCEPTABLE

The Premier did not find the amendment of Mr. McGillivray very acceptable either, on the ground that it did not place the Assembly definitely on record on the question. He thought the Assembly should take a definite stand, but he did not want to multiply resolutions and amendments to resolutions. He proposed that the debate be adjourned so that the matter could be dealt with in such a way that it would not become a political football.

If the age limit remained at 70, the financial responsibility would approximate \$100,000, while if the age limit was placed at 65 or 60 it would run up to \$400,000. The Government could not undertake this commitment without considering ways and means. The coal tax, having been declared by the Supreme Court to be ultra vires, had reduced the coal royalties from \$30,000 to \$5,000.

#### REDUCTION IN REVENUE PRESS HAD IGNORED

The new assessment of the municipalities had caused a reduction of \$176,000 in the revenues of the Province, a fact which the press had ignored. The Budget would show that various causes had resulted in decreased revenues, and next year the full effect of the assessment would be felt. What the people had gained on account of the reduced assessment would have to be borne by the Provincial Government, and to add the \$200,000 re-

quired by this scheme to the decreased moneys available, would create a dangerous financial situation.

#### MR. MCGILLIVRAY'S AMENDMENT

The amendment by A. A. McGillivray, seconded by D. M. Duggan, was that all the words in the resolution after the word "should" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

Bearing in mind that there presently is legislation before the Dominion Parliament with respect to old age pensions, provide an opportunity for the members of this House to consider and discuss the whole question of old age pensions, and if thought fit introduce an old age pensions bill as soon as Federal legislation upon this subject has been enacted by the Dominion Parliament.

### Urge Necessity for Purely Federal Plan of Old Age Pensions

Government Amendment Adopted Following Important Debate — Labor Makes Appeal for Adoption of Measure Now Before Parliament

#### WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 23 — Two new amendments were offered during the resumption of the debate on the old age pension resolution introduced by Joseph T. Shaw. The first was moved by Premier Brownlee and was intended to change the amendment offered by the Conservative leader the previous day. This, when voted on, after a lengthy discussion, wiped out the latter part of Mr. McGillivray's amendment, after the word "pensions" in the third line, and went on to:

"Urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity for a purely Federal plan in order to adequately provide for old age pensions throughout the Dominion."

This amendment carried by a majority of 41 to 16 all the Government supporters voting on measure while Liberals, Labor and Conservatives took the negative.

At this point Andrew Smeaton, Labor (Lethbridge), offered another amendment, but the speaker ruled that it be deferred until Mr. McGillivray's amended amendment had been voted on. The vote this time was similar to the previous one. W. Farquharson, U. F. A., was paired for the motion, with C. S. Pingle, Liberal, against, the latter being absent through illness.

#### ANDREW SMEATON'S AMENDMENT

The Speaker now accepted Mr. Smeaton's new amendment, which was as follows:

That this House, while regretting the meagre pension and the 70-year age qualification to deserving aged people under the proposed Old Age Pensions Act now before the Federal Parliament, believes that the best interest of those who will require this assistance will be served by the acceptance of the proposed act, and therefore this House agrees that with the passing of the Federal legislation the necessary legislation be enacted in Alberta bringing the Federal Old Age Pension Act into operation.

(Continued on page 37)

# NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Educational Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## ANDREW CAIRNS



Director of the Department of Education

Mr. Cairns arrived on February 15th from Minneapolis to take charge of the Department of Education of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Mr. Cairns was born in Scotland, but has lived in Canada since 1905. He came from New Brunswick to Alberta in 1915 and operated a farm in partnership with his brothers for several years at Inlay. In the winter of 1917 he attended the Vermilion School of Agriculture, and attended the Oids School of Agriculture in 1919. He completed his agricultural course at the University of Alberta during the years of 1920-22.

During the past four years Mr. Cairns has been connected with the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Minnesota. For two years (1924-25) he held a travelling fellowship granted by the International Education Board (a branch of the Rockefeller Foundation), which time he spent in making a first hand study of the large co-operative associations in the United States.

## WILL OUTLINE WORK OF NEW DEPARTMENT IN NEXT ISSUE

An outline of the work which the Educational Department, and the publicity branch of same, expect to undertake will be presented in the next issue of "The U. F. A." The chief functions of the Department of Education is, of course, to furnish members with any information which will enable them to understand more clearly the problems confronting their association. The Educational Department was instituted because your Board of

Directors is fully aware of the fact that the paramount requisite of a successful and permanent co-operative enterprise is a well-informed membership.

It goes without saying that the task of keeping the membership informed cannot be done by a few. We need the whole-hearted co-operation of all Pool members. Any suggestions or criticisms any member may have regarding the general nature or shortcomings of our work or the type of information desired will be appreciated at all times. Send in your complaints, suggestions and criticisms. We are here to serve you, but cannot serve you at all adequately without your co-operation.

## Wheat Pool Meetings

Farmers throughout the Province are manifesting very keen interest in the affairs of their organization. The attendance at many of the meetings has been very satisfactory. The number and type of questions put to the speakers at the various meetings indicate the splendid attitude we have had in maintaining the members' interest and urging well for the progress of the Pool.

The Pool extends a cordial invitation to everyone interested in the welfare of the farmers and the Province of Alberta, to attend our meetings. We are desirous of obtaining the maximum attendance at all meetings. We particularly wish to emphasize the point that everyone, whether they be members or non-Pool members, merchants or other business men, are invited to come, not merely as listeners, but to take part in a frank and open discussion of all the problems confronting the Pool.

W. J. Jackman, Director for Edmonton, will address meetings at the following points on the dates mentioned: March 7th, at Blackfoot, at 2:30 p.m.; March 8th, at Kibbey, at 2:30 p.m.; March 9th, at Inlay, at 2:30 p.m.; March 10th, at Deerberry, at 2:30 p.m.

## INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD TO MEET IN CALGARY

The Board of Directors of the three Provincial Pools will meet in Calgary on March 21st and 22nd.

Law Hutchinson, Director for Camrose, will address meetings at the following points on the dates mentioned: March 8th, at Rose Bank School, at 4 p.m.; March 9th, at Halkirk, at 2 p.m.; March 9th, at Dunsy Mack School, at 8 p.m.; March 10th, at Lander School, at 2 p.m.; March 10th, at Zenith School, at 8 p.m.; March 11th, at Gadsby, at 2 p.m.; March 11th, at Westwood School, at 8 p.m.

Ben S. Plumer, Director for South Calgary District, will address meetings at the following points on the dates mentioned: March 8th, at Cluny, at 2 p.m.; March 8th, at Gleichen, at 4 p.m.; March 9th, at Nakiska, at 2 p.m.; March 9th, at Strathmore, at 8 p.m.; March 10th, at Standard, at 2 p.m.; March 10th, at Chancellor, at 8 p.m.; March 11th, at Hogg, at 2 p.m.; March 11th, at Duchess, at 2 p.m.; March 12th, at Brooks, at 8 p.m.; March 12th, at Acadia Valley, at 2 p.m.; March 14th, at Brindley, at 2 p.m.; March 14th, at Cavendish, at 4 p.m.; March 17th, at Buffalo, at 2 p.m.; March 18th, at Jenner, at 2 p.m.

George McIvor, Western Sales Manager, of the Canadian Wheat Pool, will address a meeting at Millar on Wednesday, March 16th, at 2:30 p.m.

## POOL WILL BE BROADCASTING SOON

We are making arrangements to broadcast from Edmonton and Calgary once a week. The nature of the programme has not been definitely settled yet, but you may look for items of interest to all Pool members. When the necessary arrangements are completed we will make a further announcement, giving the date and exact time you may tune in on the Pool. Any suggestions from members relative to the nature of the programme or any other matter connected with radio service will be appreciated.

## NO NEW CONTRACTS SENT OUT—DISREGARD RUMORS

The Edmonton Journal of February 15th, gives the following report from Winnipeg:

"Officials of the Pool, it is reported, are somewhat concerned over the disappointing returns of new contracts, which cover only some 3,000,000 acres so far, a considerably lower total than had been expected at this date. Further contracts, however, are arriving steadily at the Pool offices."

We reproduce the report not because it has any foundation in fact, but to warn our members not to pay any attention to such rumors. The Alberta Pool has not yet decided when to start its new sign-up. The old contract, which covers the crops of 1925 to 1927 inclusive, has been the only one sent out so far. We are at present considering a few minor changes in the old contract. Members will be notified in advance when we expect to circulate the new contracts, covering the crop years of 1928 to 1932 inclusive. Members who have written in asking why they did not receive new contracts have been misinformed. Not a single new contract has been sent out.



# Wheat Growing and Rural Economic Conditions in the Argentine Republic

By W. J. JACKMAN, Brammer, Alberta, Special Representative, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

## (Part Two)

Argentina has no official inspection and grading of grain, no official weighing, and no system of public storage such as exists in Canada.

Certain definite types of wheat have been evolved, and classification is made on that basis by the *Camara Nacional de Cereales de Buenos Aires*, and the *Camara Arbitral de Cereales de Rosario de Santa Fe* in connection with the *Futuros Markets* at Buenos Aires and Rosario.

Arranged in order of comparative value, the types of the Buenos Aires Exchange are:

(1) Brazil, with a basic weight of 80 (designated per bushel) (62.1 lbs. per bushel).

(2) Wheat from 75 kilos (66.5 lbs. per bushel).

(3) *Bahia Blanca* or *Trigo de Pan* type, base 80 kilos, (62.1 lbs. per bushel).

(4) *Buenos Aires* type, base 75 kilos (66.5 lbs. per bushel).

These basic weights may be varied from season to season by the *Camara*.

## BRAZIL TYPE IS FINEST WHEAT

The Brazil type is much the finest wheat produced in the Argentine. None of it finds its way to Europe. It is entirely used in supplying the local millers, and those of Brazil and Paraguay.

The other classes are what make up the export wheat for Europe, settlement being made with the grower on the basis of the weight and condition, "mass, seco y limpio," (sound, dry and clean), with a scale of discounts for deficiency in any respect.

The Rosario types are classed as No. 1, 2 and 3, No. 1 being the Brazil type, No. 2, a lighter wheat which, like the Brazil type, excludes soft wheats such as *Favorito*, and No. 3 covering all wheats excluded from Nos. 1 and 2.

The Rosario types are exclusively wheats of the provinces of Santa Fe and Córdoba.

Below are the prevailing prices for the various types on one day in November:

At Buenos Aires:	
Brazil .....	\$14.55 (Arg.) per quintal
75 kilos .....	12.60
<i>Bahia Blanca</i> ..	12.55
Buenos Aires ..	12.65
At Rosario de S. Fe:	
No. 1 .....	14.20
No. 2 .....	12.20
No. 3 .....	no quotation.

Prices are on cars at port, except *Bahia Blanca* which is on board ship.

Standards of quality are made up in Buenos Aires and Rosario on February 15th and March 15th of each year from samples submitted daily by the exporters from all deliveries received by them. These form the basis of all f.a.q. (fair average quality) settlements on this side. Allowances are agreed upon for inferiority, or disputes are arbitrated by committees formed for that purpose by the *Camara*. No premium is paid by

The second part of Mr. Jackman's report on conditions in the Argentine, is published in this issue. Mr. Jackman gives a most interesting account of marketing conditions, and also describes the serious handicaps to producers created by the prevailing system of land tenure. In the next and final part of his survey, the author will discuss co-operation and its prospects in Argentina.

the buyer for superiority over the f.a.q.

In the case of wheat of the new crop which is sold at an agreed price before the date for making up the f.a.q. samples, 50 per cent. is paid on delivery, and the balance is held for adjustment after the standards have been fixed.

In the case of exported wheat, samples are made up in London of all shipments received each month. These form the standard for that month, and all settlements are based on the conglomerate sample. The system is slow and cumbersome. For some reason the sample of November shipment is not available in Buenos Aires until April, and settlements are correspondingly delayed.

The exporters mix wheat to a low standard, and the London f.a.q. sample is therefore low grade, and is said to be still deteriorating.

## LITTLE INDUCEMENT TO AIM AT QUALITY

The same is true of farmers' shipments, unfortunately. Under the system in vogue the grower has little inducement to aim at producing high quality, as the benefit goes elsewhere. The average wheat grower, therefore, aims at quantity rather than quality, and prefers a heavy producing variety of soft wheat to a high grade variety with a lower yield. This accounts for the increasing percentage of *Favorito* wheat in all deliveries coming forward. The same price is paid for *Favorito* as for hard wheat.

The farmer on selling his wheat can either sell outright or on a "fixing price" contract. In the first case he receives 50 per cent. of the price of the day at the local point, with an adjustment after the standards have been set and comparisons made. In the second case he is given a substantial advance and has the privilege of making a sale on any date he may select during the period named in the contract, probably two or three months. In this case he pays interest on the amount of the advance, 1½ per cent. plus 10 centavos or more per quintal premium. If at the end of the period specified he still prefers to wait before making the sale, (and he mostly does, being a great optimist) he can extend the "fixation" period on paying a renewed premium.

When he decides that the market is favorable for selling, or must for other reasons conclude the sale, he must name the date on which he will sell before eleven o'clock on the morning of that date. At four o'clock each afternoon

the *Camara* committee meets and sets the "fixation" price for that day, basing it on an average of the sales made on the floor of the exchange during the day, and the price fixed by the committee is the basis for all fixation price settlements for the day.

While there is some advantage to the farmer in not being compelled to sell outright on delivery of his wheat, this is usually nullified by his holding it too long and running up interest and premiums which eat up what he might have gained. In the meantime the wheat has been delivered, exported and possibly milled before he makes his sale, and the money required for his wheat by the exporter, less the amount of the advance made to the farmer, may have been turned over several times. It is not a good system, but it must be remembered that there is no public storage in which the farmer may place his grain and use it as the basis of a loan from the banks, and unless he sells outright and buys futures, the fixing price contract is the only plan by which he may hope to participate in a possible upward turn of the market, and at the same time secure money for his current needs.

## LAND TENURE IN THE ARGENTINE

Possibly the worst feature of rural life in the Argentine lies in the fact that in most cases the man who tills the soil does not own it. Only 20 per cent. of the farmers are owners.

From the earliest times land has been held in large *estancias*, or estates, by individual owners or families, and much of it is still so held. The "estanciero" or owner usually has a fine residence, and cultivates the portion of his estate which surrounds it, renting or leasing the rest in parcels to "colonists" or tenants, from whom he receives a portion of the crop each year as rental.

Many of the *estancieros* are non-residents, making their homes in Buenos Aires, the capital city and social centre of the Argentine.

The result of this condition is that the colonist is very liable to take little interest in the land he occupies beyond getting from it the maximum return during the short period of his tenancy. Frequently the only building on his holding is the small house of sun-baked brick, probably built by himself, and there is nothing suggestive of home or community life to attach him to the farm or district. Naturally, there is a constant movement of colonists from one farm to another and from one district to another.

## LITTLE PUBLIC DOMAIN IN FARMING TERRITORY

There is no homestead system, such as we have in Canada. In fact there is little public domain left in the agricultural territory. There is no government owned land near the railways. The railway companies got it all in grants. There is some in the far north, suitable

for cotton growing, where the climate is very hot and there is a heavy growth of timber, and the prices and terms are easy if the land can be obtained, but there is so much red tape and other obstacles that it is not easy to get it.

Land in the Chaco is sold by the Government for, say \$4.50 (Canadian) per acre on ten year payments, with regulations as to improvements.

In the far south, too, there is land which can be purchased or leased for sheep raising, but it is suitable for nothing else.

In the area adapted for wheat raising there is no free land and little cheap land to be had.

Land in the best wheat growing districts sells freely, when available, at good prices. In districts such as Leones and Bell Villa, in the province of Cordoba, a well improved farm near the railway is worth from \$400 to \$600 Arg. per hectare (say \$65 to \$100 Canadian, per acre).

Around Entre, in the southern portion of the province of Buenos Aires, \$250 to \$300 Arg. per hectare, or say \$40 to \$50 Canadian, per acre, is about the prevailing value.

In the neighborhood of large centres such as Buenos Aires and Rosario, land has become so valuable that it can no longer be profitably used for grain raising. Near Rosario, for example, I was informed that as high as \$1,000 per hectare, say \$150 Can. per acre, was being paid as rental by dairy farmers. (Rosario is a city of 400,000 population.)

On the other hand raw "camp" can be bought as low as \$50 Arg. per hectare, say \$8 Can. per acre.

The average of farm land sales reported during one week in October, mostly raw land, works out at \$14 Can. per acre. 152,000 acres were sold. The highest price per acre was \$57.40 (Can.) and the lowest \$3.90 (Can.).

The rent paid by colonists is usually 25 or 30 per cent. of the crop, threshed and delivered at the railway.

I will quote an arrangement between an estancia owner in the province of Cordoba, whom I should judge to be a good type, and his tenants.

The land was wild, with nothing on it. The tenant built his own house, of mud, and broke up the land. His rent was twenty per cent. of the crop, delivered at the railway station. The tenant provided his own horses and implements, seed grain and lags—in fact, everything. The bags in which he delivered the owner's grain at the railway must be new, and the grain must be of the best.

The owner paid the land taxes.

At the end of four years the rent was raised to 25 per cent. I asked why. Well, the owner calmly explained, the land was worth more!

In this case by a subsequent arrangement, galpans were built on the farm, the owner providing the material and the tenant the labor, so that the grain might be stored on the farm instead of having to be hauled to the railway as soon as threshed. Both tenant and owner have the use of the galpans, but the owner reserves the right to store in them grain from other farms if he so wishes.

#### EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM RECOGNIZED

The evils of the present condition as to land ownership have been recogni-

ed by the Government, and a former Minister of Agriculture introduced and got passed into law a measure providing for the division of large estates upon the death of the owner, so that one-half should go to the widow for life and one-half be divided in equal portions amongst the children. The measure is ineffective. Its object is defeated by the forming of private joint stock companies to hold the estates, and bequeathing the shares to members of the family, so that the landed estates may be preserved intact.

A Bill has been introduced in Congress for the compulsory taking over of big estates by the Government, to be sold in parcels to farmers, but this is opposed bitterly by the landowners, who have considerable influence, and, oddly enough, by the Socialist deputies also, for no apparent reason.

The average holding of the Argentine grain growers is about 150 hectares (say 37½ acres) in the north and 200 hectares (say 500 acres) in the south.

#### LABOR FOR FARMING OPERATIONS

Much of the labor on the average farm is provided within the colonist's own family circle, but there are times when he must look outside for help.

Formerly there was an extensive "swallow migration" of Italians and Spaniards, especially the former. Cheap steamer fares were provided from Italy to South America, and each summer hundreds of laborers would leave Italy for Brazil, help with the harvest there, move down to the Argentine and help with the harvest, and then return to Italy. They were paid \$1.00 to \$3.00 (Arg.) per day, with all food, and during the period from October to January, they realized a substantial sum over and above the cost of transportation.

The use of reaper-threshers has obviated the necessity of hiring so much labor as formerly, and this swallow migration is now said to be dying out.

There is apparently a fair supply of labor from other sources, and in November, with the harvest not yet in sight, the labor agencies were offering \$2.50 to \$4.50 (Arg.) per day, with board, for persons hired by the day, and \$50 to \$60 per month, with board, with \$40 to \$70 per month offered for Italian peones. Italians evidently being that much more valuable than the Spaniards or Chileans as farm laborers.

I heard complaints of the laborers at harvest time meeting on limited hours of work and frequent meals of a certain standard, which the farmers found it difficult to comply with.

#### RURAL CREDIT—THE PRESENT POSITION

Eighty per cent. of the farmers of the Argentine own no land and have therefore little or no standing with the banks.

In the absence of any system of official grading and weighing and public storage, they cannot pledge their grain to the banks for a loan.

The grain exporters are very powerful and wealthy firms. They do some lending to farmers on growing crops, but the borrowers are carefully selected and are mostly the class of men who are in a position to borrow elsewhere if the exporters are unwilling to lend to them. They are mostly men with big acreages whose grain the exporters de-

sire to secure for themselves.

The smaller man is confined to the local storekeeper, or an acopiador, one with local knowledge who acts on the spot to protect their own interests. In the case of a crop failure a loan may have to be carried for years.

Whether the loan is obtained from the acopiador in cash or from the storekeeper in supplies, it is repaid, with interest, of course, by the delivery of grain as soon as threshed.

Fortunately for the farmer, the large exporting houses maintain buyers at the principal shipping points and the competition of these houses with one another and with the local buyers helps to keep the price from slipping to the low point it would certainly reach by for their presence.

There is no system of co-operative credits in vogue or in contemplation beyond the north-co-operative bank mentioned elsewhere.

#### RURAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The population of the Argentine is slightly under ten million people. Of these no less than two millions, or over 20 per cent., live in the capital city of Buenos Aires, and 50 per cent. of the total population are urban dwellers, leaving a rural population of only 45 per cent. in a country which is primarily agricultural and pastoral.

There are few industries and those which exist have a heavy tariff protection.

The natural result is that the cost of living is extremely high, and the man on the land is carrying a terrific load, as he is almost the only primary producer, and a vast horde of non-producers stands behind him and his ultimate market.

The great bulk of the colonists live from hand to mouth, and the standard of their living is very low. It must be.

#### EDUCATION—ILLITERACY IN RURAL DISTRICTS

A big percentage of the rural population consists of Italian and Spanish immigrants, with a large proportion of illiterates, and the percentage of illiteracy in the rural population is naturally high.

Education is free and compulsory in the primary schools, and free but not compulsory in the secondary schools, but as the population is only about 50 to the square mile there is naturally a scarcity of schools in the country districts.

Taking the whole population, rural and urban, out of 100 children entering school only 30 reach the third standard, and less than two reach the sixth.

#### THE FARMERS' SEED SUPPLY

Alberta farmers will now be considering the type of seed they are going to use for their next crop. Before discarding varieties which have proven their worth over a period of years for a new variety, farmers should make sure that the new one is superior, or better adapted to their particular conditions. If we are to get the maximum returns for our wheat we must do our best to make it more uniform in character. The farmer can ill-afford to sow poor seed on land which costs much money, time and labor to prepare. Watch future issues of "The U. F. A." for authentic information about old and new wheat varieties.

Here is the Machine that will

# Save Millions of Dollars to the Farmers of Western Canada

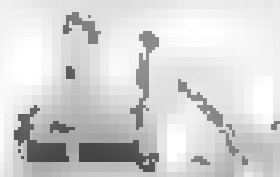
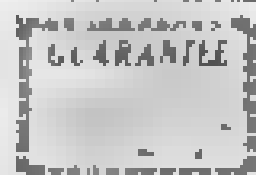
The

## WESTEEL GRAIN CLEANER

"It Cleans As You Thresh!"

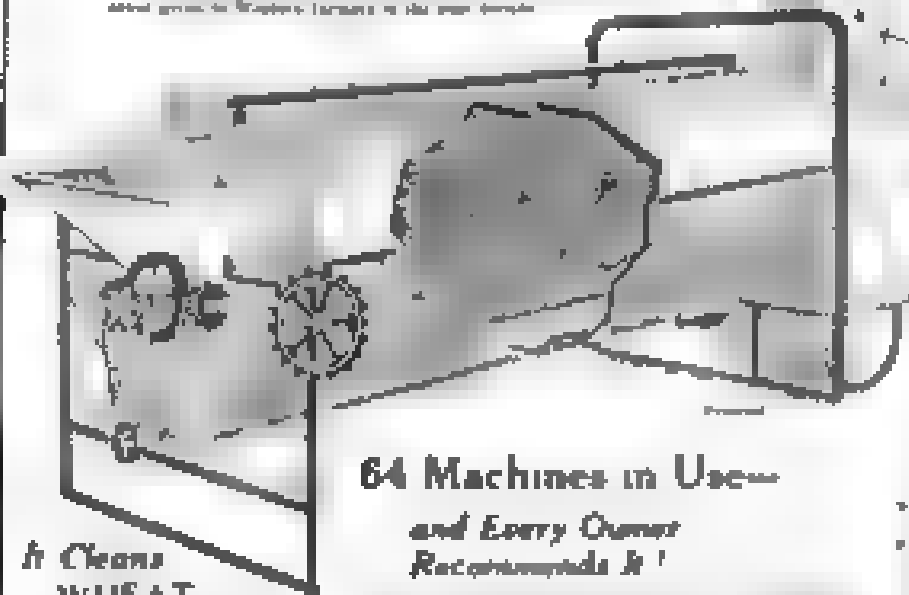
It is the greatest invention since McCormick's reaper. The only machine that cleans as you thresh. It is the biggest money saving grain cleaner Western farmers in the west demand.

Any Farmer Will Love  
Money on this Guarantee



Stop Giving Your  
Money Away

Stop Clean Grain  
Lower the Grades  
Feed the Duplicates



It Cleans  
WHEAT -  
OATS BARLEY

64 Machines in Use—  
and Every Owner  
Recommends It!

Practically No Extra Cost  
For Cleaning.

Mr. Journeyman  
Thresherman

### FREE DEMONSTRATION

Fill in and mail to:  
Western Steel Products Ltd.  
1000 10th Ave. S.E.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2C 1P1

### COUPON

Enclosed find \$10.00 to be used  
towards the purchase of a  
Westeel Grain Cleaner.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Office \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
Mail to: Western Steel Products Ltd.,  
1000 10th Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alberta  
T2C 1P1

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REG-244     244-244     244-244     244-244     244-244

# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

A Page of Useful Information at the Head of the Alberta Livestock Pool

## Regina Conference Asks That All Stockyards Be Declared Public Utilities

Regina, Sask., Sept. 10.—(C.P.A.)—The Regina conference of the Canadian Live Stock Producers' Association, which opened here today, has adopted a resolution asking that all stockyards be declared public utilities.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2. It was introduced by Mr. J. H. McLeod, of Regina, and seconded by Mr. J. H. McLeod, of Regina. The resolution reads: "Resolved, That the Canadian Live Stock Producers' Association request the Government of Canada to declare all stockyards public utilities, and to require the same to be operated in the public interest, and to be subject to the same regulations as public utilities."

The conference is the first of its kind since the war, and is being held at the Regina Hotel. It is the first time since the war that the Canadian Live Stock Producers' Association has held a conference. The conference is being held at the Regina Hotel, and is the first time since the war that the Canadian Live Stock Producers' Association has held a conference.

and there was no possibility of any cooperation in the future.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION  
 The annual convention of the Canadian Live Stock Producers' Association, which opened here today, is the first time since the war that the Canadian Live Stock Producers' Association has held a convention. The convention is being held at the Regina Hotel, and is the first time since the war that the Canadian Live Stock Producers' Association has held a convention.

# Hats off to the Climax Cultivator King of weed Killers.



The man who finds a  
Frost & Wood Climax Cultivator  
is the one who will find the weed  
killer. It is the only machine that  
will kill weeds of all kinds, and it will  
do so on the land. Where the man who  
has a good spread of the CLIMAX is used.  
Others grow where weeds formerly flourished.

The CLIMAX has a unique action feature which makes it  
the only machine that will kill weeds of all kinds, and it will  
do so on the land. Where the man who  
has a good spread of the CLIMAX is used.  
Others grow where weeds formerly flourished.

The CLIMAX is built on a heavy steel frame, and it is  
the only machine that will kill weeds of all kinds, and it will  
do so on the land. Where the man who  
has a good spread of the CLIMAX is used.  
Others grow where weeds formerly flourished.

It is the only machine that will kill weeds of all kinds, and it will  
do so on the land. Where the man who  
has a good spread of the CLIMAX is used.  
Others grow where weeds formerly flourished.

Sold in Western Canada by

**COCKSHUTT FLOW CO., Limited**

General Managers, Western Canada, for Frost & Wood

**THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY**

Limited.

Operating in, & exporting to

the United States, Canada, and  
throughout the world.

## The Power Lift and Patented Depth Regulator

The Power Lift and Patented Depth Regulator



The Quality LIES IN  
before the name LIES IN

# FROST & WOOD

## Ship Your Grain TO UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Head Office: Winnipeg  
WINNIPEG

Largest Building  
(444444)

Let the fullest possible protection

## Edmonton Tannery

Ship Your Hides to Us  
FINE TANNING

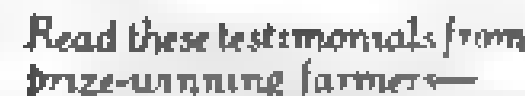
EDMONTON ALTA.

In making an advertisement please state  
you are in I.F.A.

## Committee on Banking and Credit Makes Important Recommendations

right of note issue &  
discount privilege. It  
ask also establishment

## Central Bank for Canada Is Proposed in Resolution by C. F. A. Annual Convention



1. *What is the purpose of the study?*  
 2. *What are the research questions?*  
 3. *What is the significance of the study?*  
 4. *What are the limitations of the study?*  
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*

**Figure 1**

+

**STANDARD  
FORMALDEHYDE**

## KILLS SMUT

[illegible]

### STAIRWAY CONCENT on 1th

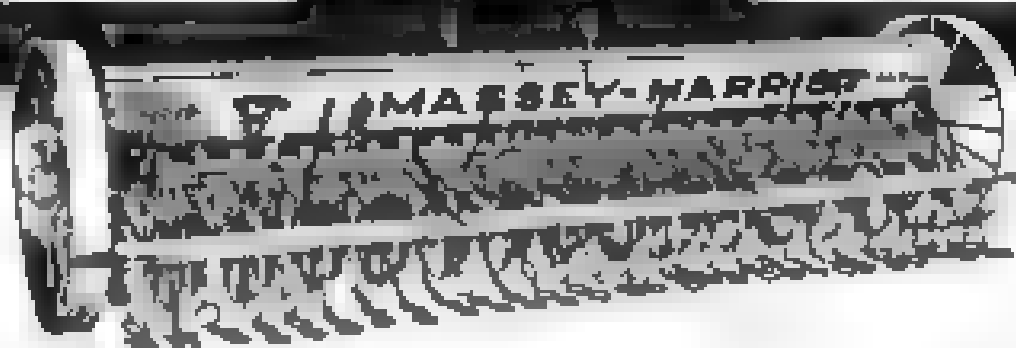
Year	Number of cases	Rate per 100,000
1990	1,000	1.0
1991	1,000	1.0
1992	1,000	1.0
1993	1,000	1.0
1994	1,000	1.0
1995	1,000	1.0
1996	1,000	1.0
1997	1,000	1.0
1998	1,000	1.0
1999	1,000	1.0
2000	1,000	1.0
2001	1,000	1.0
2002	1,000	1.0
2003	1,000	1.0
2004	1,000	1.0
2005	1,000	1.0
2006	1,000	1.0
2007	1,000	1.0
2008	1,000	1.0
2009	1,000	1.0
2010	1,000	1.0
2011	1,000	1.0
2012	1,000	1.0
2013	1,000	1.0
2014	1,000	1.0
2015	1,000	1.0
2016	1,000	1.0
2017	1,000	1.0
2018	1,000	1.0
2019	1,000	1.0
2020	1,000	1.0

**WITNESS WITH ALLEGED  
TERROR PRISONER**

The 1980s Year  
Throughout at Home  
(Book 100)

Mike Schwartz  
 Registered to vote  
 ALABAMA STATE  
 Rep. David Murray  
 House 100

There are three primary factors that you will see in every good business plan:



**MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED**

1997年12月15日

[illegible]

## Agencies Involved





# COCKSHUTT

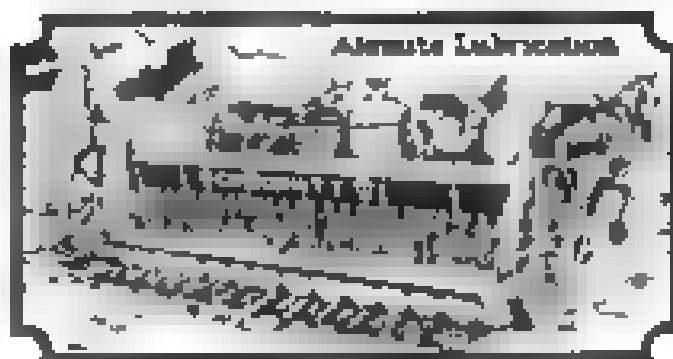
## Horse DRILLS Tractor

### "COCKSHUTT RELIABILITY" is built into every part

You will find bigger results every where you are working with the use of the Cockshutt Horse Drill. It is the most practical, efficient, and most reliable.

With it you get an extra third of an acre of seed, and you do it with the same horse and in a shorter time. It is the only machine in the world that is so simple to use and so easy to maintain.

It is "reliable" because it is built with the best materials and the best workmanship. It is built to last. It is built to give you the most reliable and most efficient machine in the world. It is built to give you the most reliable and most efficient machine in the world.



Almost Instantaneous

Average 14 acres a day with a 24 inch drill.

A year ago, before working with bigger results, you had to spend more money to get the same results. Now you can get the same results with less money. You can get the same results with less money. You can get the same results with less money.

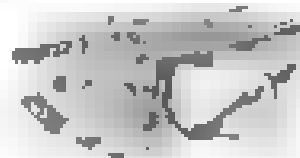
Ask for your nearest dealer.

### COCKSHUTT FLOW COMPANY LIMITED

Working, Repair, Sales, Service, Storage, Insurance

"Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better"

BE SURE TO SEE THE COCKSHUTT DISPLAY DURING THE BETTER FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK MARCH 1-5



Weed your land  
ahead of the drill  
with a

## Cheney--"All Steel" ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Price - \$105.00

There are few things that can be done better than the Cheney "All Steel" Rotary Rod Weeder. It is the most reliable and most efficient machine in the world. It is built to last. It is built to give you the most reliable and most efficient machine in the world.

Northern Machinery Company, Ltd.

CALGARY, ALBERTA



BINGO! THE Gopher  
POISON

It is a gopher poison that is the most reliable and most efficient. It is built to last. It is built to give you the most reliable and most efficient machine in the world.

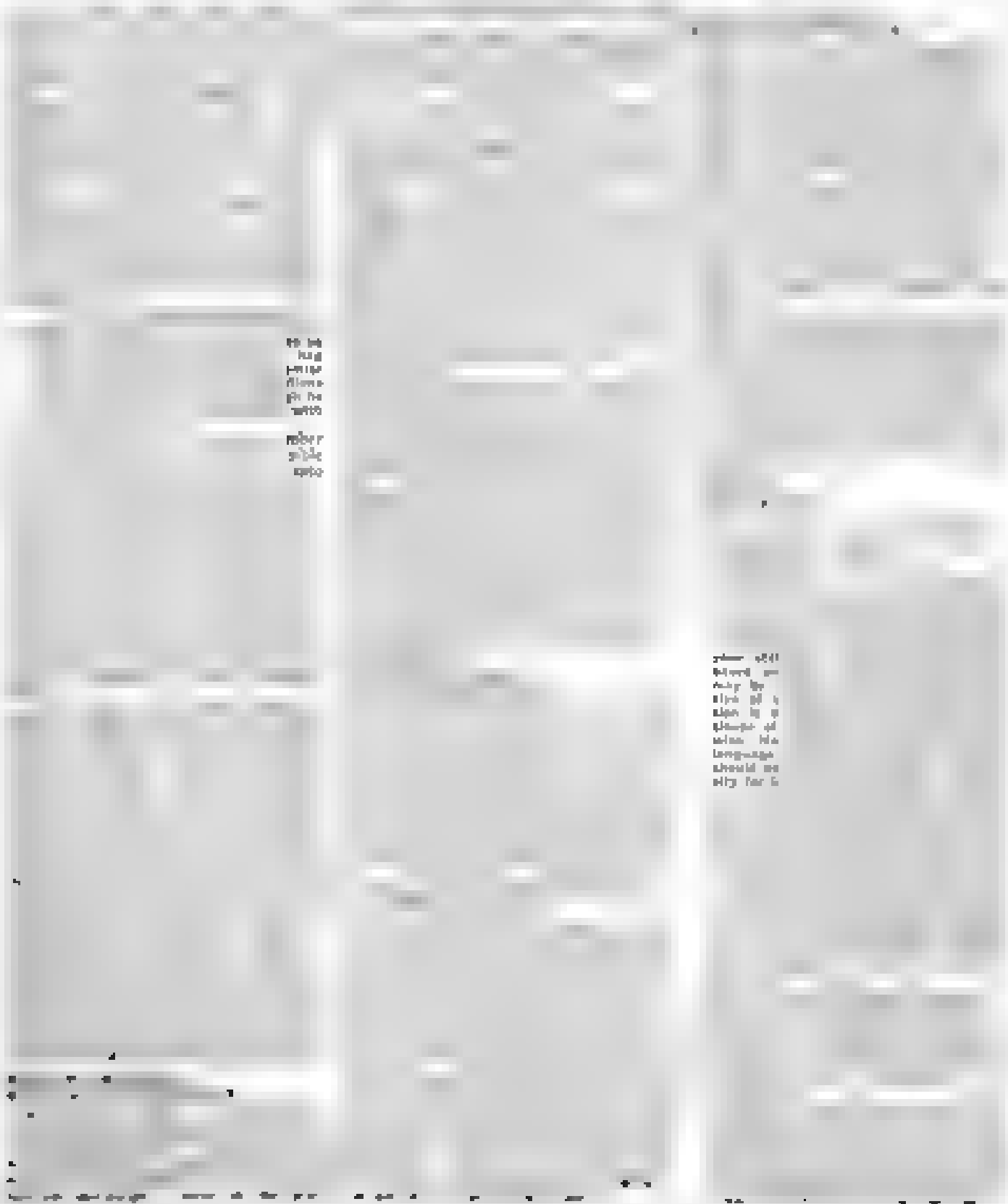
Manufactured by

BINGO PRODUCTS LTD.  
CALGARY

ALBERTA

# Premier Brownlee Outlines Action Taken by Alberta Government in Resources Matter

The Premier of Alberta, James G. Brownlee, today outlined the action taken by the Alberta Government in the resources matter, following the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Alberta Government v. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.



Mr. Brownlee  
outlined the  
action taken  
by the  
government  
in the  
resources  
matter.

The Premier  
outlined the  
action taken  
by the  
government  
in the  
resources  
matter.

# Tires for all Cars

## SPECIAL FEBRUARY SALE

4. You can have the best quality tires and get the best value for your money by buying them at the lowest prices.

GUARANTEED 1000 MILES THREE

Size	Price	Size	Price
7.00 x 14	\$1.50	8.00 x 14	\$2.00
7.50 x 14	\$1.75	8.50 x 14	\$2.25
8.00 x 14	\$2.00	9.00 x 14	\$2.50
8.50 x 14	\$2.25	9.50 x 14	\$2.75
9.00 x 14	\$2.50	10.00 x 14	\$3.00
9.50 x 14	\$2.75	10.50 x 14	\$3.25
10.00 x 14	\$3.00	11.00 x 14	\$3.50
10.50 x 14	\$3.25	11.50 x 14	\$3.75
11.00 x 14	\$3.50	12.00 x 14	\$4.00
11.50 x 14	\$3.75	12.50 x 14	\$4.25
12.00 x 14	\$4.00	13.00 x 14	\$4.50
12.50 x 14	\$4.25	13.50 x 14	\$4.75
13.00 x 14	\$4.50	14.00 x 14	\$5.00
13.50 x 14	\$4.75	14.50 x 14	\$5.25
14.00 x 14	\$5.00	15.00 x 14	\$5.50
14.50 x 14	\$5.25	15.50 x 14	\$5.75
15.00 x 14	\$5.50	16.00 x 14	\$6.00
15.50 x 14	\$5.75	16.50 x 14	\$6.25
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16.50 x 14	\$6.25	17.50 x 14	\$6.75
17.00 x 14	\$6.50	18.00 x 14	\$7.00
17.50 x 14	\$6.75	18.50 x 14	\$7.25
18.00 x 14	\$7.00	19.00 x 14	\$7.50
18.50 x 14	\$7.25	19.50 x 14	\$7.75
19.00 x 14	\$7.50	20.00 x 14	\$8.00
19.50 x 14	\$7.75	20.50 x 14	\$8.25
20.00 x 14	\$8.00	21.00 x 14	\$8.50
20.50 x 14	\$8.25	21.50 x 14	\$8.75
21.00 x 14	\$8.50	22.00 x 14	\$9.00
21.50 x 14	\$8.75	22.50 x 14	\$9.25
22.00 x 14	\$9.00	23.00 x 14	\$9.50
22.50 x 14	\$9.25	23.50 x 14	\$9.75
23.00 x 14	\$9.50	24.00 x 14	\$10.00
23.50 x 14	\$9.75	24.50 x 14	\$10.25
24.00 x 14	\$10.00	25.00 x 14	\$10.50
24.50 x 14	\$10.25	25.50 x 14	\$10.75
25.00 x 14	\$10.50	26.00 x 14	\$11.00
25.50 x 14	\$10.75	26.50 x 14	\$11.25
26.00 x 14	\$11.00	27.00 x 14	\$11.50
26.50 x 14	\$11.25	27.50 x 14	\$11.75
27.00 x 14	\$11.50	28.00 x 14	\$12.00
27.50 x 14	\$11.75	28.50 x 14	\$12.25
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29.00 x 14	\$12.50	30.00 x 14	\$13.00
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32.50 x 14	\$14.25	33.50 x 14	\$14.75
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35.00 x 14	\$15.50	36.00 x 14	\$16.00
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36.00 x 14	\$16.00	37.00 x 14	\$16.50
36.50 x 14	\$16.25	37.50 x 14	\$16.75
37.00 x 14	\$16.50	38.00 x 14	\$17.00
37.50 x 14	\$16.75	38.50 x 14	\$17.25
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43.00 x 14	\$19.50	44.00 x 14	\$20.00
43.50 x 14	\$19.75	44.50 x 14	\$20.25
44.00 x 14	\$20.00	45.00 x 14	\$20.50
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45.00 x 14	\$20.50	46.00 x 14	\$21.00
45.50 x 14	\$20.75	46.50 x 14	\$21.25
46.00 x 14	\$21.00	47.00 x 14	\$21.50
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53.00 x 14	\$24.50	54.00 x 14	\$25.00
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55.00 x 14	\$25.50	56.00 x 14	\$26.00
55.50 x 14	\$25.75	56.50 x 14	\$26.25
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66.00 x 14	\$31.00	67.00 x 14	\$31.50
66.50 x 14	\$31.25	67.50 x 14	\$31.75
67.00 x 14	\$31.50	68.00 x 14	\$32.00
67.50 x 14	\$31.75	68.50 x 14	\$32.25
68.00 x 14	\$32.00	69.00 x 14	\$32.50
68.50 x 14	\$32.25	69.50 x 14	\$32.75
69.00 x 14	\$32.50	70.00 x 14	\$33.00
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71.00 x 14	\$33.50	72.00 x 14	\$34.00
71.50 x 14	\$33.75	72.50 x 14	\$34.25
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72.50 x 14	\$34.25	73.50 x 14	\$34.75
73.00 x 14	\$34.50	74.00 x 14	\$35.00
73.50 x 14	\$34.75	74.50 x 14	\$35.25
74.00 x 14	\$35.00	75.00 x 14	\$35.50
74.50 x 14	\$35.25	75.50 x 14	\$35.75
75.00 x 14	\$35.50	76.00 x 14	\$36.00
75.50 x 14	\$35.75	76.50 x 14	\$36.25
76.00 x 14	\$36.00	77.00 x 14	\$36.50
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77.00 x 14	\$36.50	78.00 x 14	\$37.00
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80.50 x 14	\$38.25	81.50 x 14	\$38.75
81.00 x 14	\$38.50	82.00 x 14	\$39.00
81.50 x 14	\$38.75	82.50 x 14	\$39.25
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84.50 x 14	\$40.25	85.50 x 14	\$40.75
85.00 x 14	\$40.50	86.00 x 14	\$41.00
85.50 x 14	\$40.75	86.50 x 14	\$41.25
86.00 x 14	\$41.00	87.00 x 14	\$41.50
86.50 x 14	\$41.25	87.50 x 14	\$41.75
87.00 x 14	\$41.50	88.00 x 14	\$42.00
87.50 x 14	\$41.75	88.50 x 14	\$42.25
88.00 x 14	\$42.00	89.00 x 14	\$42.50
88.50 x 14	\$42.25	89.50 x 14	\$42.75
89.00 x 14	\$42.50	90.00 x 14	\$43.00
89.50 x 14	\$42.75	90.50 x 14	\$43.25
90.00 x 14	\$43.00	91.00 x 14	\$43.50
90.50 x 14	\$43.25	91.50 x 14	\$43.75
91.00 x 14	\$43.50	92.00 x 14	\$44.00
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92.00 x 14	\$44.00	93.00 x 14	\$44.50
92.50 x 14	\$44.25	93.50 x 14	\$44.75
93.00 x 14	\$44.50	94.00 x 14	\$45.00
93.50 x 14	\$44.75	94.50 x 14	\$45.25
94.00 x 14	\$45.00	95.00 x 14	\$45.50
94.50 x 14	\$45.25	95.50 x 14	\$45.75
95.00 x 14	\$45.50	96.00 x 14	\$46.00
95.50 x 14	\$45.75	96.50 x 14	\$46.25
96.00 x 14	\$46.00	97.00 x 14	\$46.50
96.50 x 14	\$46.25	97.50 x 14	\$46.75
97.00 x 14	\$46.50	98.00 x 14	\$47.00
97.50 x 14	\$46.75	98.50 x 14	\$47.25
98.00 x 14	\$47.00	99.00 x 14	\$47.50
98.50 x 14	\$47.25	99.50 x 14	\$47.75
99.00 x 14	\$47.50	100.00 x 14	\$48.00
99.50 x 14	\$47.75	100.50 x 14	\$48.25
100.00 x 14	\$48.00	101.00 x 14	\$48.50
100.50 x 14	\$48.25	101.50 x 14	\$48.75
101.00 x 14	\$48.50	102.00 x 14	\$49.00
101.50 x 14	\$48.75	102.50 x 14	\$49.25
102.00 x 14	\$49.00	103.00 x 14	\$49.50
102.50 x 14	\$49.25	103.50 x 14	\$49.75
103.00 x 14	\$49.50	104.00 x 14	\$50.00
103.50 x 14	\$49.75	104.50 x 14	\$50.25
104.00 x 14	\$50.00	105.00 x 14	\$50.50
104.50 x 14	\$50.25	105.50 x 14	\$50.75
105.00 x 14	\$50.50	106.00 x 14	\$51.00
105.50 x 14	\$50.75	106.50 x 14	\$51.25
106.00 x 14	\$51.00	107.00 x 14	\$51.50
106.50 x 14	\$51.25	107.50 x 14	\$51.75
107.00 x 14	\$51.50	108.00 x 14	\$52.00
107.50 x 14	\$51.75	108.50 x 14	\$52.25
108.00 x 14	\$52.00	109.00 x 14	\$52.50
108.50 x 14	\$52.25	109.50 x 14	\$52.75
109.00 x 14	\$52.50	110.00 x 14	\$53.00
109.50 x 14	\$52.75	110.50 x 14	\$53.25
110.00 x 14	\$53.00	111.00 x 14	\$53.50
110.50 x 14	\$53.25	111.50 x 14	\$53.75
111.00 x 14	\$53.50	112.00 x 14	\$54.00
111.50 x 14	\$53.75	112.50 x 14	\$54.25
112.00 x 14	\$54.00	113.00 x 14	\$54.50
112.50 x 14	\$54.25	113.50 x 14	\$54.75
113.00 x 14	\$54.50	114.00 x 14	\$55.00
113.50 x 14	\$54.75	114.50 x 14	\$55.25
114.00 x 14	\$55.00	115.00 x 14	\$55.50
114.50 x 14	\$55.25	115.50 x 14	\$55.75
115.00 x 14	\$55.50	116.00 x 14	\$56.00
115.50 x 14	\$55.75	116.50 x 14	\$56.25
116.00 x 14	\$56.00	117.00 x 14	\$56.50
116.50 x 14	\$56.25	117.50 x 14	\$56.75
117.00 x 14	\$56.50	118.00 x 14	\$57.00
117.50 x 14	\$56.75	118.50 x 14	\$57.25
118.00 x 14	\$57.00	119.00 x 14	\$57.50
118.50 x 14	\$57.25	119.50 x 14	\$57.75
119.00 x 14	\$57.50	120.00 x 14	\$58.00
119.50 x 14	\$57.75	120.50 x 14	\$58.25
120.00 x 14	\$58.00	121.00 x 14	\$58.50
120.50 x 14	\$58.25	121.50 x 14	\$58.75
121.00 x 14	\$58.50	122.00 x 14	\$59.00
121.50 x 14	\$58.75	122.50 x 14	\$59.25
122.00 x 14	\$59.00	123.00 x 14	\$59.50
122.50 x 14	\$59.25	123.50 x 14	\$59.75
123.00 x 14	\$59.50	124.00 x 14	\$60.00
123.50 x 14	\$59.75	124.50 x 14	\$60.25
124.00 x 14	\$60.00	125.00 x 14	\$60.50
124.50 x 14	\$60.25	125.50 x 14	\$60.75
125.00 x 14	\$60.50	126.00 x 14</	

**Provincial Telephones Have Surplus  
of \$270,487.51 for Year 1926**





## FIND OUT What Other FARMERS DO

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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1. **Introduction**  
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 6. **References**

### The U.S. W.A. and Junior Branch

### The Conversation from the Stay-at-Home's Point of View

4E. **Business**  
a) **Marketing** (10 marks)  
b) **Finance** (10 marks)

1999

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## News From the Poultry Pool Head Office

# CYNOGAS

As a result, the following are the main findings of the study:

## Campbell's Tested Seeds

1. *Phragmites* (common reed) is a tall, grass-like plant that grows in wetlands. It is a native species and is often found in large, dense stands. It is a common sight in the marshes of the New York City area.

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

SEVEN MONTHS LATER

## Dr. J. H. Wessinger

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1.2.  $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_2$

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
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Port of \$1,814,562  
Netted By Province,  
Liquor and Permits









## Urge That License for Spray Lakes Be Given to Province

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

The Province  
have to keep the  
open, as we in  
where

to be content  
as to the fact

have to  
matter

voted down, and both bills given second reading.

### BROWNLEE MOVES SPRAY LAKES RESOLUTION

Premier Brownlee then introduced a resolution urging that the Provincial Government should urge upon the Dominion Government that it should, before the close of the present session, make provision for granting the necessary license for the development of the water power site on the upper Spray River, and that said license be granted to the Provincial Government in order that the Provincial Government might either develop the site as a public utility or effectively control and regulate the distribution of power in the interests of the people of the Province.

The Premier reviewed the entire question briefly, and, stating that it was hardly necessary to consider the question at present from the angle of public or private ownership, he pleaded with all who were interested in the project to get together on the subject, so as to present to the Dominion Government a resolution having the unanimous approval of the entire Assembly. He indicated that his resolution was introduced as a basis of discussion.

### CALGARY LIBERAL OPPOSED TO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Ex-Mayor George Webster, Calgary, (Liberal), went into lengthy detail with regard to the development of hydro enterprise. The Assembly was somewhat bored by the member's recital and seemed relieved greatly when Mr. Webster finally came to deal with the subject matter of the resolution. The Calgary member opposed the Premier's resolution on the ground that it did not state definitely whether or not the Government intended to develop the project as a public utility should the license be granted. He was unambiguously opposed to public development of the power site.

Fred White, Calgary (Labor), took the other view, arguing for a public enterprise. He did not have a great deal of faith in the judgment of the Utilities Board, should that body be asked to supervise the utility in the event of the development being placed in private hands. In the past, he maintained, this Board had made decisions with regard to certain utilities which had left the ultimate consumer holding the bag.

Premier Brownlee, for the information of new members, went over all the history of the question from the time of its first introduction into the Assembly by Messrs. White and Davidson, Calgary. It was learned then that a city power company had made application to Ottawa for the necessary license to develop. He detailed the steps which the Provincial Government had taken to delay the issuance of that license until the situation had been canvassed by them. For this purpose they secured the engineers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, who went over the ground and presented a favorable report as to the practicability of the project. The cost would approximate eleven million dollars.

Investigation had also been made into the possibilities of utilizing coal for electrical generation, and municipalities had also been conferred with in order to ascertain to what extent demand for electric energy existed.

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—Parker strain (imported for 35 years), raised from \$25 trio; also from Gull's and Mississippians' best pens, by the Hich's method. Parents' records 544 to 334 eggs. Hich's formulas for raising baby chicks free with each order. Feeding only twice daily eliminating sickness and losses in later soft-shelled eggs and egg eating. Cockerels from \$1 to \$5; 14 per cent off for 3 or more. Eggs \$2.50 per 12; 100 per cent. batch warranted. Everything money back guaranteed. Julius Hichel, Trucks Alta.

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poultry is made with buying chicks from high producing hens. British Columbia breeders hold the highest official records in the world and their birds produce chicks that develop by proper care rapidly to late pullets and great layers. Great Mayors usually have eggs and more eggs. As time wears Profit and bigger Profit can be made with buying your chicks from B.C. So write us today and we will send you reliable chicks at fair prices. Canadian Poultry World, 240 Beatty St., Vancouver B.C.

**BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS—**  
B.C. Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock. For April hatch chicks, \$25 per hundred; for May hatch chicks, \$20 per hundred; for June hatch chicks, \$15 per hundred. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting of fifteen; \$15.00 per hundred. C. F. B. Demonstration Farm, Smithville, Alberta.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN**  
Hatching Eggs. Poultry from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta laying contest. Made from 244 egg hen. Price 25c each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

**SELLING—SINGLE C. WHITE LEGHORN**  
Cockerels, pure bred to lay stock; 12 or 1 for \$5. From registered stock, \$3 each. Pen of 12 hens with a cockerel from registered stock, \$15. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Telford, Alta.

**JUBILEE INCUBATORS. SOL HOT OIL**  
Brooders. Royal Coal Brooders. Freight prepaid anywhere in the west. Write for quotations and catalogues. A. I. Johnson & Co. Ltd., 241 Cambie St., Vancouver.

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Chicks at \$10 each until the 15th of May, the each after that date. Also hatching eggs from the same stock at \$5 each. All prices C.O.D. Free. Leslie Legg, Penn, Alta.

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$4.00**  
each. Barred Rock Cockerels, Thompson's and Gold's strain at \$1 and \$5. Unregistered. Doris Jersey Adams, due to leave April. Hatcher's stock, \$12.50. W. G. Guss, Irma, Alta.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS**  
From females from Martin's best Dorset matings with records of 385 to 327, males' dam's records over 300. Price 25c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

## STRONG, STURDY COCKERELS

From my R.O.P. and Registered Barred Rock Hens.

\$3.50 and \$5 each.  
A few good pullets and breeding hens to spare at reasonable prices.

**H. G. L. STRANGE**  
PENN ALBERTA.

**CHICKS TAKEN FOR R. C. RHODE**  
Island Red eggs and baby chicks. Select R.O.P. pens and range flock. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—**  
Martin strain. \$2.50, \$3.00. Ernest Kremer, Freedom P. O., Alberta.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK**  
Leghorns. Exhibition production cockerels. Baby chicks. Eggs. Mating 1st. Wetherall, 219 11A Street west, Calgary.

**WANTED—PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS**  
and baby chicks. M. Schmalzer, Balzac, Alta.

**SELLING—BARRER ROCK COCKERELS—**  
\$2.00 each. Harver Hanson, Namsok, Alta.

## FARM MACHINERY

**JOHN DEERE TRIPLE ENGINE GANG—**  
Breaker bottoms, for sale, also horse attachments; or would trade for three or four disc plow. Wilson Bros., Brynmor, Alta.

**FANNING MILLS, SCREENS, WIRE**  
Cloth, Zinc Cloth, Gangs, Hoppers, Chatham Mill or other makes. Everything for grain cleaning; repairs; Chatham Incubator. Manson, Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

**18-RUN BEERING SINGLE DISC DRILL,**  
in good condition. \$25. 14-inch Oliver Sulky Plow, stable bottom, high lift, \$15. C.O.D. Three Hills. J. H. MacMillan, Ghost Pine Creek, Alta.

**NEW PORTABLE SAWMILLS—LATEST**  
design and construction; ready to ship. Terms, \$250 cash, balance arranged. Maple Leaf Saw Mill Limited, 301 Bank of Toronto Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta.

**SIX TEAM TANDEN HITCH, ONLY ONE**  
on the market. No lead chains, evens or pulleys. Perfect condition. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Dealer Hitch, Winifred, Alta.

**FAIRBANKS SIX TON SCALES FOR SALE**  
—Good condition. Wilson Bros. Brynmor, Alta.

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**CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF**  
all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co. Ltd., 224-226 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

## FARM LANDS

**IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA**  
offers an opportunity for farmers in the new Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District where schools, churches, coal mines, rural telephones, and splendid roads already exist. A well settled community, no pioneering. The district is cut by three branch railway lines. Land sold on crop payments at \$12.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Water payments spread over fifty years. Applicants must have own equipment and qualifications of farm experience. This is a proposition for real farmers who appreciate the value of irrigation as crop insurance. State fully what equipment you have and your experience. Apply, Colonization Manager, 117 Alberta Government Bldg., Lethbridge, Alberta.

**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD**  
mach for sale. Cash price. Particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DELAY

Mr. Brownlee read correspondence between the two governments to show that his Government was not responsible for any delay in the development of the project. The policy of the Dominion Government had been stated to be that no license would be granted unless the party or parties receiving it undertook to do the development.

The Premier pointed out that this was a most peculiar provision, but he had kept in touch with the Ottawa Government, and had received a promise from the Minister of the Interior that the question would be laid before the House of Commons at the present session.

Another peculiar pronouncement had been that no Minister of the Crown would be empowered to grant a license, but that this would be granted only on petition to the Dominion Parliament.

In the meantime, a bill dealing with Rocky Mountain Park, was being introduced into the House of Commons. He had not received a copy of that bill at the time he spoke. He pointed out that there were large coal deposits within the confines of the Hauff National Park, and he maintained that these Parks should not be perpetuated until the coal areas had been eliminated. There were mines and mines of park land available.

The Premier also dealt with jurisdiction as it existed at present, and as it would be were the license granted. The scenic beauty of the Park would not be detrimentally affected. It was his desire to secure as unanimous a resolution as possible.

On being questioned by Mr. Giroux as to whether or not the Government would develop the project itself, Mr. Brownlee pointed out that that would depend entirely upon circumstances. The main thing was to obtain the license without restrictions, and in that event they would be able to exercise effective control in any case.

George Webster, Calgary, presented statistics as to the place Canada occupied in the development of hydro-electric power; the amount Alberta was short and the amount available; the low cost of operation contrasted with steam generation; showed that the water could be used repeatedly; that irrigation could be assisted; and that he was disinterested personally in the project. He had lost many friends through his advocacy of the private development of this enterprise.

## CALGARY BELIEVES IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Fred White, Calgary, said he was the representative of a city which believed in public ownership. He went into some detail in order to counter Ex-Mayor Webster's advocacy of private ownership. With him public ownership was vital, and he did not want the project to fall into the hands of a third party, which would make jurisdiction difficult. He indicated the Crown's Net Pass agreement and the Gas Company at Calgary to show the facility of attempting to regulate utilities in private hands.

The mere fact that the Province could raise the money necessary to develop the project at 5 per cent, was sufficient reason why this should be done. What this House should now do was to intimate unanimously to the Dominion Government that we need this power, we must have it, and there must be no strings attached to it.

## Alberta Government Farm For Sale

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is offering for sale the following land at Okotoks, Alberta:

N.W. quarter of 16-22-22 with M., containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, with forty acres irrigated and seeded to Alfalfa and Timothy; balance all broken. Thirty acres summer-fallowed and in good condition. New house, granary, implement shed with barn and other buildings.

## TENDERS WILL BE ACCEPTED

At the office of the Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, up until Thursday, February 23rd, at twelve o'clock, noon.

Deposit of ten per cent, of purchase price must accompany each tender.  
H. A. CRAIG, Deputy Minister.

## FENCE POSTS AND FUEL

**WE WANT QUOTATIONS ON FENCE** posts and poles from Locals where there are for sale. Kitchener Local No. 1. E. L. Thompson, secretary, Kitchener, Alberta.

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS,** poles, cordwood and staves. Write for delivered prices. Minneapolis Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C.

**FENCE POSTS—FUEL WOOD, WILLOW,** Cedar and Tamarac posts. Poplar, spruce and jackpine wood. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

**TAMARAC AND WILLOW POSTS—WRITE** for prices. E. Pitt, Moosehead, Alta.

## FURS

**MUSKRATS, BADGERS, WEASELS, COY-**otes are now fetching very high prices. Write to manufacturers and obtain best returns on your fur and eliminate the middleman's profit. Edmonton Furriers, 1021 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

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**WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON FEED AND** Seed Oats in carload lots. Write Fred Meyer, Secretary, Stammers U. F. A., Stammers, Alta.

**FOR SALE, WHEAT POOL MEMBERS** only—825 wheat, cleaned with Carter disc. \$2.00 per bushel, sack included. Mrs. John L. Gray, Telford, Alta. Rte 3

**SELLING—800 BUSHELS MIXED BROVE** and Five Grain Seed. Government test: no noxious weeds; germination 80 per cent. Price \$2 per cent. I. V. Mackin, Grassy Prairie, Alta.

**RENFREW WHEAT—ALBERTA UNIVER-**sity control sample certificate 88-2940; grade No. 1; germination 94 per cent.; 13 average over Marquis (Fries, Bellerby); clean, sacked 32.15 bushel; discount large orders. Thomas E. Robinson, Bellerby, Alta. Phone 102.

**PURE RED BOBS 202. \$2.25 PER BUS.** sacks included. In Alberta Pool members. M. E. Strain, Wainwright, Edmonton, Alta.

**WHEAT POOL MEMBERS ONLY—CHOICE** Renfrew Wheat; No. 1; germination 94. Cleaned and sacked 32.15 per bushel. Cash with order. John T. Galloway, Consort, Alta.

**WILLING—FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN** feed peas, germination 25 per cent. \$2.15 per bushel, sacks 10c. Miller & Clemens, Rockyford, Alta.

**SMALL CARLOAD SEED OATS FOR** sale. Abundant. Free from wild oats, barley and noxious weeds; germination 94 per cent.; bushel 40c. Cash. (Specs. O.K.). Sample on request. W. H. Schmidt, Blackfalds, Alta.

**CROWERS' ASSOCIATION RED BOBS 220** Seed Wheat. Developed at the University of Alberta. Government graded and tested; grown on clean summerfallow. Address all communications to the secretary, J. E. Harwood, Box 400, Strathcona, Alta.

**FOR SALE—100 TONS WILD HAY, IN** stock. C. Wilkerson, Alx. Alberta. Phone Mirror 185.

**TIMOTHY SEED—SACKED, HARDY, NO.** 1, of Peace River origin; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 1000 lbs. \$45.00. Robert Cochran, Grande Prairie, Alta.

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS No. 202; INTRO-**duced by University of Alberta, who tested 31 four days earlier, 74-5 bushels better yield than Marquis over seven-year average at Edmonton. Obtained introduction stock from University. Cleaned, ready to sow; pure; germination 95 per cent. \$2.50 per bushel; sacks free. T. E. Smith, Telford, Alta.

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**RATE—3 CENTS PER WORD PER LINE PER.**

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**SELLING—MARGUIS WHEAT; PURE** seed; cleaned, graded, sacked, at \$2.50 per bushel. Germination 94. L. W. Mann, Millet.

**4TH GENERATION MARGUIS WHEAT—**Germination 95 in 12 days. \$2.50 bushel. Renfrew, germination test 95 in 12 days. \$2.50 bushel. Government inspected. Mathias Lang, Barlin, Alberta.

**FOR SALE—CAN LOAD GOLD RAIN** Oats; germination increased 32 per cent. Price, cleaned, 10 cents, f.o.b. E. C. Riddle, Carleton.

**MARGUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERA-**tion; grown on breaking. Extra No. 1. Certificate 61-700; field inspected; germination test 95; Carter disc cleaned. 32 bushel, including sacks. Three Nests, High New Stock Farm, Dayland.

**UNIVERSITY 202 IMPROVED RED BOBS,** Yields more than Marquis; earlier and stronger straw; this yielded 45 bushels per acre on new breaking. \$2.50 per bushel. J. P. Hildes, Stettin, S. R. No. 2, Alta.

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A few days later than Marquis, but higher yielding in most districts.

Field inspected. Certificate No. 81-244, No. 1 seed.

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**FOR SALE—PUREBRED CLYDESDALE** stallion, Baron Oak (1915); \$200. Would consider 1920 model used Ford touring car, or work horse as part payment. Clyde Varner, Battle River, Alta.

**SELLING—1 REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bull; date B.O.P.; color red; 3 years in March. First choice for 1920 takes him, or would exchange for one of similar quality. L. W. Mann, Millet.

**FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION,** Lord St. Lewis (1924). D. C. Smith, Hanna, Alberta.

**FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE** Mares, all over 1000 weight. One well-matched team of draft geldings, 7 and 8 years. One Registered Arabian stall, 3 years; proved sire. Visit or write D. M. Dransis St. Hubert, Alta.

**WANTED TO HIRE—FIRST CLASS BEL-**gian Stallion, under Federal Policy. High Prairie Horse Breeders' Club, Orlin Kay, Secretary, High Prairie, Alberta.

**FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STAL-**lion (1933), weight 2000; sound, very fast getter. \$200. F. W. Hobson, Big Spring, Alta.

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Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary

**W. H. SELLAR**  
Barrister and Solicitor  
515 5TH AVE. W., CALGARY  
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## CANCER

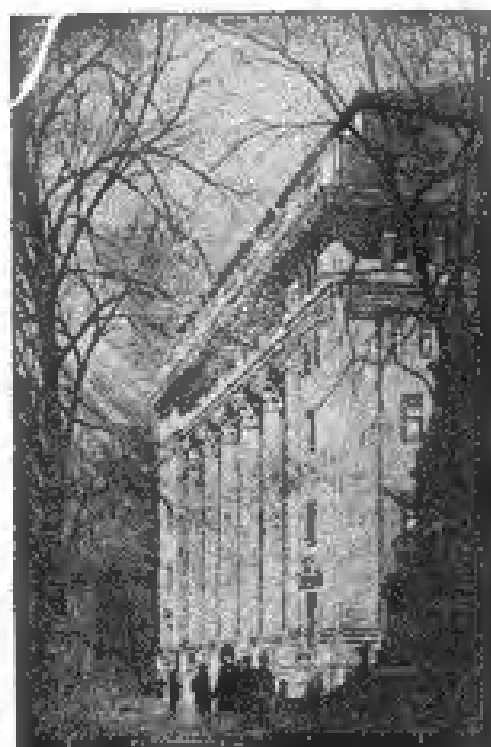
and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for free Sanatorium Book. Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM, 225 Elmwood Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

# SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA

## A TOWER OF STRENGTH

### 1926

|                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Assurances in Force</b>          |                 |
| (net) .....                         | \$1,256,490,000 |
| An Increase of \$235,393,000        |                 |
| <b>New Assurances Paid</b>          |                 |
| For .....                           | 265,889,000     |
| An Increase of \$72,412,000         |                 |
| <b>Total Income</b> .....           | 78,972,000      |
| An Increase of \$9,825,000          |                 |
| <b>Payments to Policyholders</b>    |                 |
| <b>and Beneficiaries</b> ....       | 38,576,000      |
| <b>Total Payments Since</b>         |                 |
| <b>Organization</b> .....           | 257,816,000     |
| <b>Reserve for Unforeseen</b>       |                 |
| <b>Contingencies</b> .....          | 11,000,000      |
| <b>Surplus over all Liabilities</b> |                 |
| <b>and Contingency Re-</b>          |                 |
| <b>serve</b> .....                  | 34,011,000      |
| An Increase of \$5,371,000          |                 |
| <b>ASSETS at Dec. 31, 1926</b>      | 345,251,000     |
| An Increase of \$42,196,000         |                 |



*Dividends to Policy-  
holders increased  
for  
seventh successive  
year*

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA